

SENATE—Monday, April 15, 1991

(Legislative day of Tuesday, April 9, 1991)

The Senate met at 9:59 and 39 seconds a.m., at the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the Honorable CHARLES S. ROBB, a Senator from the State of Virginia.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore [Mr. BYRD].

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, DC, April 15, 1991.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of Rule I, Section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CHARLES S. ROBB, a Senator from the State of Virginia, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ROBERT C. BYRD,
President pro tempore.

Mr. ROBB thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECESS UNTIL TUESDAY AT
2:30 P.M.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 16, 1991.

Thereupon, at 10 o'clock and 5 seconds a.m., the Senate recessed under the order of Thursday, April 11, 1991, until Tuesday, April 16, 1991, at 2:30 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, April 15, 1991

The House met at 12 noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore [Mr. BENNETT].

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 12, 1991.

I hereby designate the Honorable CHARLES E. BENNETT to act as Speaker pro tempore on Monday, April 15, 1991.

THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Rev. James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Teach us, O God, to lift our eyes from a focus only on the immediate tasks that need to be accomplished to see also what should be accomplished. We confess that we often are immersed in the details of daily life and we become overwhelmed with the pressures and tensions of each day. Remind us, gracious God, to see what is before us, but also may our hearts and souls be filled with Your spirit so that we remember that we were created by Your hand for purposes greater than ourselves—for deeds of mercy and love and compassion. For You have taught us that it is in giving of ourselves in service to others that we find our fulfillment in You. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ALLARD] will lead us in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. ALLARD led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Hallen, one of its clerks, announced

that the Senate had agreed to the following resolution:

S. RES. 97

Whereas the Honorable John Goodwin Tower served the people of Texas and America in the United States Senate with pride and distinction from 1961 to 1985;

Whereas John Tower's leadership in matters related to military and foreign affairs helped prepare the foundations for America's recent successes in the Persian Gulf war;

Whereas the death of John Tower's daughter, Marian, is a monumental loss to all who knew and loved her; and

Whereas John Tower's tragic passing has deprived Texas and America of an extraordinary person and valued leader: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate expresses the profound regret of the membership on the death of its former colleague, John Goodwin Tower of Texas, and of his daughter, Marian.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit an enrolled copy thereof to the family of the Senator.

Resolved, That when the Senate recesses today, it recess as a further mark of respect to the memory of former Senator John Tower.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill, a joint resolution, and concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 258. An act to correct an error in the Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Act of 1990;

S.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to designate April 22, 1991, as "Earth Day" to promote the preservation of the global environment; and

S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution expressing the concern of the Congress for the ongoing human rights abuses in Burma and for the status of displaced Burmese and Burmese refugees.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 101-363, the Chair, on behalf of the Republican leader, appoints Mr. BROWN to the National Advisory Council on the Public Service.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 99-498, as amended by Public Law 101-324, the Chair on behalf of the majority leader, appoints Mr. William R. Cotter to the National Commission on Responsibilities for Financing Postsecondary Education, vice Dr. William Danforth, resigned.

The message also announced that, pursuant to Public Law 94-118, the Chair on behalf of the President pro tempore, appoints Mr. ROCKEFELLER, to the Japan-United States Friendship Commission.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

WASHINGTON, DC,
April 12, 1991.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
The Speaker, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 5 of Rule III of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate at 10:35 a.m. on Friday, April 12, 1991: That the Senate passed without amendment, H.J. Res. 197, H.J. Res. 134 and H. Con. Res. 115.

With great respect, I am,

Sincerely yours,

DONNALD K. ANDERSON,
Clerk, House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair desires to announce that pursuant to clause 4 of rule I, the Speaker signed the following enrolled bills on Thursday, April 11, 1991:

S. 534. An act to authorize the President to award a Gold Medal on behalf of the Congress to Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public; and

S. 565. An act to authorize the President to award a Gold Medal on behalf of the Congress to Gen. Colin L. Powell, and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public.

And the Speaker signed the following enrolled joint resolutions on Friday, April 12, 1991:

H.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution to designate the weeks of April 14 through 21, 1991, and May 3 through 10, 1992, as "Jewish Heritage Week"; and

H.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution to designate the week of April 15 through 21, 1991, as "National Education First Week."

KIDSMONTH AND BUDGET MONTH: FULL FUNDING FOR THE WIC PROGRAM

(Mr. MAZZOLI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, in Louisville and Jefferson County, KY, which is the community I am privileged to represent here in the House, April is Kidsmoth, designated as Kidsmoth. The idea of Kidsmoth is to identify

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

and publicize throughout our community those programs which advantage and help and are there to benefit our children and youth.

Here in Washington April is budget month. Very soon this week in this Chamber we will take up the fiscal year 1992 Federal budget.

One item which will be in the budget which connects Kidsmonth in Louisville and Jefferson County, KY, and the budget month in Washington, DC, is the program we call WIC—the Women, Infants, and Children Program—which is a nutrition-dietary program to help women who are pregnant or women who are nursing children, their infants, and their children.

It is logical, Mr. Speaker, that if the children are healthy, they will be likely to live longer, better lives, and likely to be better students in the classroom. So the WIC Program is a good program.

The administration's budget has in it for fiscal year 1992 \$223 million for the WIC Program. The Democratic budget produced by the Budget Committee has \$350 million in it for WIC. It also moves toward full funding of the WIC Program by fiscal year 1996.

Mr. Speaker, I can think of no better way to commemorate Kidsmonth in Kentucky and budget month here in Washington than to pass full funding for the WIC Program. This will help our children and this will help the United States of America for all the years ahead.

IT IS TIME TO BRING THE TROOPS HOME

(Mr. ROTH asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROTH. Mr. Speaker, where are our reservists going to end up next?

I was told on Friday that the 432d Civil Affairs Unit from Green Bay, deployed to the gulf in December, is now being sent to Turkey to help with the relief efforts for the Kurdish people. Although this is an important mission, I question whether the reservists are the right group to be carrying out this assignment.

And what about the 890th, the 395th, and the 60 other Reserve units from the State of Wisconsin? Where will they be sent?

I agree that we must help the Kurdish people, but the relief agencies of the United Nations and the Red Cross are the proper organizations for this problem, not the reservists from the U.S. Army.

Mr. Speaker, these reservists left us and left our country months ago to win a great victory. They left their loved ones, their homes, their jobs and businesses. They put their lives on the line to do a job we asked them to do. Now it is time to bring them home.

That is why I have introduced a resolution this afternoon that urges all the Reserve and National Guard units to be brought home, and I ask my colleagues to support me in that effort in bringing our troops home.

□ 1210

CONGRESS COULD LEARN FROM WYOMING RANCHERS

(Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMAS of Wyoming. Mr. Speaker, as we move into the budget season, it seems we enter the time when common sense may be most lacking in congressional and agency actions.

No where is this fundamental shortcoming more obvious than when we look at how the initial budget framework is reached.

Now, a rancher in Campbell County, WY, has a budget too. In making that budget, he has to take account of his expectations—prices for feeder cattle, weather patterns, disease, herd reproductive rates—all sorts of things.

If a drought strikes, the rancher has to tighten his belt. He can't "change the projections" and just assume that prices will be higher, or that he will have more calves next spring. The local banker will expect to be repaid on loans regardless of how the rancher changes his budget and income projections.

Well, my friends, Congress needs to take a lesson from that Wyoming rancher. We need to learn that if income drops in one part of the Federal spending process, spending has to drop somewhere else. And if more money is spent in one area, it has to come from someplace else.

Congress cannot, and should not, continue to change economic and fiscal projections in order to fudge the books and try to fool the American people into thinking we are balancing the books.

This year, I hope Congress stays honest on its fiscal and economic assumptions. When we consider the fiscal year 1992 budget, let us prove we deserve the trust of the American people.

LET US GET OUR RESERVISTS HOME AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE

(Mr. MONTGOMERY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MONTGOMERY. Mr. Speaker, we found out one thing that the Iraqi Army could do: They are pretty good on beating up on women and children and old people in northern Iraq. And certainly I think our President is doing a good job getting supplies and help

and humanitarian aid to that part of the country between Turkey and Iraq. What the leaders of the Iraqi Army ought to do is overthrow Saddam. He has caused them some embarrassment around the world.

It was mentioned earlier by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. ROTH] about reservists and National Guardsmen still staying over in that part of the world and that they should be coming home in the near future.

If some of us do get over to the Middle East, we will take it up with General Schwarzkopf as to when these reservists and National Guardsmen can come home. Actually I am a little concerned that if we do not take some action on the reservists in the near future, some of them will have stayed in that part of the world in Saudi Arabia and Iraq and Kuwait over a year's time. That is longer than we kept American forces as individuals in Vietnam.

So we should make every effort to get these reservists home as quickly as possible.

WE SHOULD RAISE THE TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR CHILDREN

(Mr. MCEWEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MCEWEN. Mr. Speaker, today is April 15. Everyone gets to contribute to the Federal Government.

In 1948 the average family of four contributed 2.5 percent of their income to the Federal Government. In the mid-1950's it was about 3.5 percent. Today it is a fourth of everything that the average American family produces in the course of a year, a fourth of it goes to the Federal Government, not counting local and State governments.

Now, I submit that if in 1952 one had walked into the family budget with a machete and sliced a fourth of it away, the mother would have had to go to work. There would have been an increase in latchkey children, there would have been an increase in the need for daycare, there would have been increases in delinquency, a collapse of educational scores, and then for those that did that, the liberals could come back and say that the problem with all the inner cities and families is such that we need to increase taxes, because they have more problems to correct the difficulty that we created.

I want to commend Congresswoman SCHROEDER, Congressman FRANK WOLF, the Select Committee on Children, Youth, and Families, which this morning have been holding hearings on precisely how beneficial is that department of health, education, and welfare that we call the family. Nobody cares more about the nutritional needs of children than parents; nobody is able

to help more with the rise in educational scores than the mother and father sitting there with the youngsters; no one is more concerned about delinquency and the neighborhoods than a mother nurturing her children when they come home from school.

Consequently, I submit we should raise the deduction that we have for children. If it would have been kept at the same purchasing power that it had in 1948, the deduction per child would be \$7,800 per child. Fortunately, in the latest tax bill we did increase it to \$2,050. The bill that was considered this morning would raise it to \$3,500.

If we had kept it at Harry Truman's level in purchasing power, today it would be \$7,800 per child, and that would solve a whole potload of problems.

And so, Mr. Speaker, on April 15 I commend Chairwoman SCHROEDER and Congressman WOLF in solving the problem that Government created.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 121, CONCURRENT RESOLUTION ON THE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

Mr. MOAKLEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 102-33) on the resolution (H. Res. 123) providing for the consideration of the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 121) revising the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal year 1991, and setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

MIDDLE-AMERICAN FAMILY IS PAYING 7 PERCENT MORE IN TAXES, AND THE RICHEST ONE-HALF OF 1 PERCENT IS PAYING 26 PERCENT LESS THAN IN 1980

(Mr. DEFAZIO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, you can fool some of the people all of the time, you can fool all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time. Today is one of those days. It is tax day in America. All across America, families are puzzling through the interminable tax form, writing checks to the IRS, trudging down to the post office to get those returns off and postmarked before midnight. Middle-America knows today that the Tax Simplification and Reform Act of 1986 was a fraud. It was neither simplification—it was really the "Full Employment Act for Tax Accountants and Lawyers"—nor was it reform. The average middle-income

family of four is paying 7 percent more of their income in taxes than in 1980, and yet the richest one-half of 1 percent, those earning over \$200,000 a year, their tax bite has gone down 26 percent since 1980.

Last fall we attempted to put progressivity back into the tax system for America during the budget negotiations and the budget battles here. There was a lot of talk from our colleagues on the other side of the aisle and the White House about class warfare: "Those Democrats want to wage class warfare." Well, it is war. Middle-America is losing ground rapidly, and the rich are winning. Unless this body acts to reintroduce the spirit of fairness and progressivity to the tax system in this country, the middle class will be an endangered species.

LET US REDUCE EXISTING BARRIERS TO TRADE BETWEEN THE AMERICA'S

(Mr. DREIER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DREIER. Mr. Speaker, several of my colleagues pointed to the fact that today is April 15, and they are absolutely right. This burden which has been imposed upon the American people is an incredible one.

As my friend from Ohio, Mr. MCEWEN, said, one-fourth of their tax load, of their income, is coming to the Federal Government, and it is tragic. Many of us have spent years here trying to bring about both reductions in that tax burden and, critically important, a reduction in the spending level which we see constantly coming from the Federal Government, imposed upon the American people.

Well, those of us who continue to be frustrated over the fact that this Congress does not bring about those cuts, have been trying to look at creative ways in which we can help meet the economic challenges which we face. It is interesting that on April 15 we in the Committee on Rules just considered this huge spending package which will again come forward.

□ 1220

However, Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that we need to now look at a possible way in which we can benefit the consumer, the consumer not only in the United States of America, but the consumer to the south, our southern neighbors in Mexico.

We, in the next few weeks, are going to be considering the United States-Mexico Free-Trade Agreement, or the North American Free-Trade Agreement, and, Mr. Speaker, it is very apparent that a rising tide lifts all ships, and, if we are able to reduce the barriers which exist among our countries

in the Americas, we will clearly have an opportunity to help the consumer, the consumer who is faced with the burden today of paying taxes and faced with a profligate spending pattern which apparently "ain't" going to change in the near future.

So, Mr. Speaker, I think, as we move ahead with consideration of what is known as the fast track provision on the free-trade agreement, this Congress has got to do what it can to help consumers on both sides of the border because it is apparent that we can assist those people who are seeking the kind of opportunity which they have failed to get, unfortunately because of the policies which have emanated from this place.

THE CAPE MAY POINT LIGHTHOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing legislation today which authorizes the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating to convey the Cape May Point Lighthouse to the State of New Jersey.

Presently, the Cape May Point Lighthouse is leased to the State of New Jersey and the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts. The Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts assumes sole responsibility for restoration, maintenance, interpretation, and operation of the lighthouse as a museum of lighthouse and maritime history. The U.S. Coast Guard continues to operate the light as an active aid to navigation.

The U.S. Coast Guard and the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts have enjoyed a productive and mutually beneficial working relationship since 1986. The benefactors of the diligent work by the Mid-Atlantic Center for the Arts at the lighthouse have been the visitors to Cape May. The public now has the opportunity to learn about these remarkable treasures. The Cape May Area has also benefited from this additional attraction, which is located in the Cape May Point State Park. Since opening in July 1987, some 250,000 people have visited the lighthouse museum.

In the past, this project has not been eligible for New Jersey State preservation funds, since it is owned by the Federal Government, but the lighthouse is badly in need of repairs. If ownership were transferred to the State however, over \$200,000 in State funds would likely be granted for repairs, since the lighthouse is a major historic and tourist site in southern New Jersey.

The State of New Jersey would welcome this transfer. The Coast Guard would be amenable to this transfer as long as they can be assured that the lighthouse will be maintained and that they will have access to the lighthouse in order to maintain the aid to navigation. This stipulation is included in the legislative language.

I solicit the support of my colleagues in this worthwhile endeavor. The historical significance is that traditional lighthouses are a thing

of the past. We should pass on this information to each generation and show them firsthand, how valuable and vital such services were years ago. I hope my colleagues will view this legislation as an opportunity to preserve our maritime and lighthouse history.

WALTER JACOBSON RECEIVES THE 1991 DANTE AWARD

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANNUNZIO] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ANNUNZIO. Mr. Speaker, I rise to call the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives to the many accomplishments of Walter Jacobson, a nationally recognized broadcast journalist who will soon receive the 20th annual Dante Award from the Joint Civic Committee of Italian-Americans. Mr. Jacobson is a Chicago native and a longtime news anchor and commentator for WBBM-TV in that city. He will receive the Dante Award for excellence in journalism during a luncheon planned by the JCCIA on May 17 at the Como Inn in Chicago.

Mr. Speaker, I believe Mr. Jacobson has earned this award through his incisive reports and commentaries on Chicago news and politics. Such skills are critical to meet the high standards of the Dante Award, which takes its name from the Italian literary master, Dante Alighieri.

Dante is best known for his depictions of Hell in his famous novel, "The Inferno." As a journalist focusing on real world events, Mr. Jacobson does honor to Dante's skill as a storyteller and student of human nature.

Mr. Jacobson began his career in journalism by working as a reporter for the Chicago American, the Chicago Daily News, Time magazine, the Chicago City News Bureau, and United Press International.

In 1963, Mr. Jacobson began working as a news writer for WBBM-TV in Chicago. From there, he advanced to the job of reporter over a span of about 7 years.

After working for 2 years at a competing TV station, Mr. Jacobson returned to WBBM in 1973 to take a job as a news anchor. To this day, he continues to work as a news anchor and commentator at that station.

During his many years at WBBM, Mr. Jacobson has maintained a level of excellence that is the envy of television journalists across the Nation. In addition to his expert analyses of Chicago news and politics, Mr. Jacobson has broadcast thought-provoking documentaries on topics including Poland, China, and the history of the Studebaker Car Co.

Given Mr. Jacobson's skills, it comes as no surprise that he has won numerous professional honors, including the Peabody Award and several Emmy

Awards. In 1985, the Columbia Journalism Review named Mr. Jacobson as the Nation's top local news anchor in a poll of industry professionals. Other awards have come from the Associated Press, United Press International, and the Chicago Television Academy, which cited Mr. Jacobson for his documentary on the death of former Chicago Mayor Harold Washington.

In light of his many contributions to journalism, Mr. Jacobson clearly has earned this year's Dante Award and the upcoming luncheon planned by the Joint Civic Committee of Italian-Americans. At this time, I would like to extend my best wishes to all the members and officers of the JCCIA, including President Dominic Di Frisco, first vice president Fred Mazzei, treasurer Emil Venut, secretary Tena Amico, sergeant at arms Lawrence Spallitta, and the Reverend Lawrence Cozzi, who serves as chaplain.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I want to extend my warmest congratulations to Mr. Jacobson for receiving the Dante Award. I hope this latest honor is but one of many more milestones yet to come in his distinguished career as a Chicago journalist.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ALLARD) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. HASTERT, for 60 minutes, on May 22.

Mr. RHODES, for 60 minutes, on May 22.

Mr. DREIER of California, for 5 minutes today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MAZZOLI) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. MAZZOLI, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. HUGHES, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. ANNUNZIO, for 5 minutes, today.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ALLARD) and to include extraneous matter:)

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN.

Mr. HUNTER.

Mr. ARCHER.

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. MAZZOLI) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. ANDERSON in 10 instances.

Mr. GONZALEZ in 10 instances.

Mr. BROWN in 10 instances.

Mr. ANNUNZIO in six instances.

Mr. KANJORSKI.

Mr. ASPIN.

Mr. ROE.

Mr. SWETT.

Mr. HUGHES.

SENATE BILL, JOINT RESOLUTION, AND CONCURRENT RESOLUTION REFERRED

A bill, joint resolution, and concurrent resolution of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 258. An act to correct an error in the Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Act of 1990; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

S.J. Res. 119. Joint resolution to designate April 22, 1991, as "Earth Day" to promote the preservation of the global environment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. Con. Res. 18. Concurrent resolution expressing the concern of the Congress for the ongoing human rights abuses in Burma and for the status of displaced Burmese and Burmese refugees; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolutions of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution to designate the weeks of April 14 through 21, 1991, and May 3 through 10 1992, as "Jewish Heritage Week"; and

H.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution to designate the Week of April 15 through 21, 1991, as "National Education First Week."

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 534. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public; and

S. 565. An act to authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to Gen. Colin L. Powell, and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. ROSE, from the Committee on House Administration, reported that that committee did on this day present to the President, for his approval, joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On April 12, 1991:

H.J. Res. 197. Joint resolution to designate the Week of April 15 through 21, 1991, as "National Education First Week"; and

H.J. Res. 134. Joint resolution to designate the weeks of April 14 through 21, 1991, and May 3 through 10, 1992, as "Jewish Heritage Week."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 22 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Tuesday, April 16, 1991, at 10 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1074. A letter from the Comptroller General, the General Accounting Office, transmitting a review of the President's third special impoundment message for fiscal year 1991 submitted on February 28, 1991, pursuant to 2 U.S.C. 685 (Doc. No. 102-63); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1075. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting notification that major defense acquisition programs have breached the unit cost by more than 15 percent, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 2431(b)(3)(A); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1076. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Research, Development and Acquisition), transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the use of Department of Defense appropriations for payments under equipment operation and equipment maintenance contracts that cross fiscal years; to the Committee on Armed Services.

1077. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the African Development Fund Act to authorize consent to and authorize appropriations for the United States contribution to the sixth replenishment of the resources of the African Development Funds, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1078. A letter from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting an evaluation of the availability, quality, and reliability of data to measure the accessibility of decent affordable housing in areas where properties are eligible to submit a notice of intent to prepay under section 212, pursuant to Public Law 101-625, section 222(e) (104 Stat. 4264); to the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1079. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 24th annual report of the United States-Japan Cooperative Medical Science Program for the period of July 1989 to July 1990, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2103(h); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1080. A letter from the Secretary of Health and Human Services, transmitting the 1990 report of Health, United States, compiled by the National Center for Health Statistics, and the Centers for Disease Control, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 242m(a)(2)(D); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1081. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political con-

tributions by John E. Bennett, of Washington, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1082. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs, transmitting copies of the original report of political contributions of Bruce S. Gelb, of New York, to be Ambassador to Belgium, and members of his family, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 3944(b)(2); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1083. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1084. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting his views on the proposed "International Cooperation Act of 1991" (Doc. No. 102-64); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

1085. A letter from the Commissioner, Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, transmitting a report on the necessity to construct modifications to the Verde River dams (Bartlett and Horseshoe Dams), Salt River Project, AZ, pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 509; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

1086. A letter from the Principal Deputy, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics, transmitting a report on DOD's Metric Transition Program during fiscal year 1990 and on future plans under the MT plan, pursuant to Public Law 100-418, section 5164; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

1087. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish fiscal provisions relating to cooperative projects with friendly foreign countries and international organizations on a cost-shared basis; jointly to the Committees on Armed Services and Foreign Affairs.

1088. A letter from the Administrator, Agency for International Development and President, Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting the semiannual report on the amount and extension of guarantees and insurance provided under the Trade Credit Insurance Program for Poland, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2185; jointly, to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs.

1089. A letter from the Secretary of Energy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to withdraw certain public lands in Eddy County, NM, and for other purposes; jointly, to the Committees on Armed Services, Energy and Commerce, and Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

[Pursuant to the order of the House on April 11, 1991, the following report was filed on April 12, 1991]

Mr. PANETTA: Committee on the Budget. House Concurrent Resolution 121. A resolution revising the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal year 1991 and setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years

1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996 (Rept. 102-32). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

[Submitted April 15, 1991]

Mr. DERRICK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 123. A resolution providing for the consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 121, revising the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal year 1991 and setting forth the congressional budget for the U.S. Government for the fiscal years 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996 (Rept. 102-33). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 5 of rule X and clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts:

H.R. 1760. A bill to amend the AMVETS charter; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1761. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GILMAN:

H.R. 1762. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on beta lactamase inhibitor (Tazobactam); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1763. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on leucovorin calcium powder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1764. A bill to suspend until January 1, 1995, the duty on Ethambutol hydrochloride; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1765. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on pectin; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1766. A bill to extend until December 21, 1996, the temporary suspension of duties on 7-Acetyl-1,1,3,4,4,6-hexamethylethaphy-dronaphthalene; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 1767. A bill to suspend temporarily the duty on 6-Acetyl-1,1,2,3,3,5-hexamethyl Indan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN of New York (for him-

self, Mr. CONDIT, Mr. BAKER, Mr. STARK, Mr. GILMAN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. MINETA, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HENRY, Mr. PETRI, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. MANTON, Mr. PERKINS, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. HYDE, Mr. SCHEUER, Mr. FROST, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. ROE, Mr. CAMPBELL of Colorado, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. MAVEROULES, Mr. MFUME, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. TRAXLER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. MARTINEZ, Mr. HOLLOWAY, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. CLINGER, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. ECKART, Mr. ESPY, Ms. LONG, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. GRANDY, and Mr. SAVAGE):

H.R. 1768. A bill to amend chapter 110 of title 18, United States Code, to create remedies for children and other victims of pornography, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES:

H.R. 1769. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating to convey the Cape May Point

Lighthouse to the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SMITH of Florida (for himself, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. BERMAN, Mr. FASCELL, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. GREEN of New York, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, Mr. JOHNSTON of Florida, Mr. LEHMAN of Florida, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. MAZZOLI, Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. ROYBAL, Mr. STARK, Mr. TORRICELLI, and Mr. YATES):

H.R. 1770. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code to prohibit certain handguns which are unsuitable for lawful sporting purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SWIFT:

H.R. 1771. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code 1986 and title II of the Social Security Act to expand the Social Security exemption for election officials and election workers employed by State and local governments; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VANDER JAGT:

H.R. 1772. A bill to extend the existing suspension of duty on bendiocarb and to provide retroactive application to such duty suspension; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROTH:

H. Con. Res. 122. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the Reserve components of the U.S. Armed Forces who were deployed in the Persian Gulf conflict should be returned home not later than July 4, 1991; to the Committee on Armed Services.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

Mr. VANDER JAGT introduced a bill (H.R. 1773) for the relief of Eric N. Anderson, David O. Courtney, Jeffrey L. Homant, Timothy R. McCalley, Stephen V. Perez, Michael P. Ramsey, and Cynthia L. Walerych; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 87: Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. FISH, Mr. HYDE, Mr. LENT, Mr. PALLONE, and Mr. SCHEUER.

H.R. 418: Mr. VALENTINE, Mr. VOLKMER, and Mr. EVANS.

H.R. 430: Mr. LEWIS of Florida.

H.R. 643: Mr. GUNDERSON, Mr. BUNNING, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. DORNAN of California, Mr. DICKS, Mr. DARDEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. HYDE, Mr. BAKER, Mr. KOLBE, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. SWIFT, Mr. ENGLISH, and Mr. PURSELL.

H.R. 730: Mr. TOWNS.

H.R. 768: Mr. EMERSON.

H.R. 776: Mr. HORTON, Mr. McNULTY, Mr. FORD of Michigan, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 777: Mr. FORD of Michigan and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 778: Mr. FORD of Michigan and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 779: Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. OWENS of Utah, and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 780: Mr. JONTZ and Mr. FAZIO.

H.R. 786: Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. RAY, Mrs. UNSOELD, and Mr. DWYER of New Jersey.

H.R. 875: Mrs. BOXER, Ms. MOLINARI, Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. McDERMOTT, Mr. BEILENSON, Mr. KOSTMAYER, and Mr. WAXMAN.

H.R. 967: Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 1081: Mr. VOLKMER.

H.R. 1442: Mr. MILLER of Washington, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. HORTON, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. FROST, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. MILLER of California, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. DANNEMEYER, Mr. MORAN, Mr. DWYER of New Jersey, Mr. EVANS, Mrs. MEYERS of Kansas, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. FISH, and Mr. OWENS of Utah.

H.R. 1456: Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. CAMP, Mr. KOPETSKI, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. GORDON, Mr. HEFNER, Mr. GRANDY, Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. BROOMFIELD.

H.R. 1473: Mr. FROST, Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. RAHALL, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Mr. MANTON, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mr. ERDREICH.

H.R. 1527: Mr. RICHARDSON, Mr. SHARP, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mr. PARKER.

H.R. 1629: Mr. QUILLLEN.

H.R. 1669: Mr. SAWYER.

H.R. 1722: Mrs. KENNELLY, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mr. ENGEL, and Mr. TOWNS.

H.J. Res. 2: Mrs. VUCANOVICH.

H.J. Res. 66: Mr. VENTO, Mr. SAVAGE, Mr. SWETT, Ms. DELAULO, Mr. APPEGATE, Mr. PARKER, Mr. STAGGERS, Mr. PETERSON of Florida, Mr. CAMP, Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. GOODLING, and Mr. GINGRICH.

H.J. Res. 88: Mr. CARR.

H.J. Res. 95: Mr. OWENS of New York, Mr. DICKINSON, Mrs. PATTERSON, Mr. DURBIN, and Mr. WYLIE.

H.J. Res. 102: Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. WALSH, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. HUCKABY, Mr. LANCASTER, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MFUME, Mr. GRAY, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. LEVINE of California.

H.J. Res. 199: Mr. PAYNE of Virginia, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. LAGOMARSINO, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. ERDREICH, Mr. POSHARD, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. EMERSON, Mr. LANCASTER, Mrs. BYRON, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mr. WALSH, Mr. OWENS of Utah, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, Mr. ANDREWS of Maine, Mrs. BOXER, Mr. HUGHES, Mr. BEVILL, Mr. RIGGS, Mr. RANGEL, Mr. KANJORSKI, Mr. CARPER, Mr. GILCREST, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MANTON, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MORRISON, Mr. MATSUI, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. McEWEN, Mr. DICKS, Mr. IRELAND, Mr. RAVENEL, Mr. COYNE, Mr. DIXON, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. HAYES of Louisiana, Mr. HUTTO, Mr. TORRICELLI, Mr. YATRON, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. CONYERS, Mr. FUSTER, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. TALLON, Mrs. MINK, Mr. THOMAS of Georgia, Mr. DARDEN, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. MOLLOHAN, Mr. HAMMER-SCHMIDT, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. COUGHLIN, Mr. GEKAS, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. MAVROULES, Mr. SWETT, Mr. PURSELL, Mrs. LLOYD, Mr. JENKINS, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. VANDER JAGT, Mr. McCLOSKEY, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, and Mrs. UNSOELD.

H. Con. Res. 99: Mr. RANGEL, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. ESPY, Mr. TOWNS, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. COLLINS of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. COLLINS of Michigan, Mr. DE LUGO, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SPRATT, Mr. DYMALLY, Mr. FROST, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. DOWNEY, Mr. JONTZ, Mr. HORTON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. TORRES, Mr. SIKORSKI, Mr. LEVINE of California, Mr. DELUMS, Mr. FORD of Tennessee, Mr. ROE, Mr. WASHINGTON, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. HAYES of Illinois, and Mr. SAVAGE.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

56. The SPEAKER presented a petition of the American Bar Association, Chicago, IL., relative to legislative redistricting; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

WORKING CHILDREN

HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, as Congress begins to focus its attention to the proposed North American Free-Trade Agreement, it is important that Members consider the hideous working conditions in Mexico. I urge my colleagues to read this article from the April 8, Wall Street Journal.

[From the Wall Street Journal, Apr. 8, 1991]

WORKING CHILDREN—UNDERAGE LABORERS
FILL MEXICAN FACTORIES, STIR U.S. TRADE
DEBATE

(By Matt Moffett)

LEON, MEXICO.—When Vicente Guerrero reported for work at the shoe factory, he had to leave his yo-yo with the guard at the door. Then Vicente who had just turned 12 years old, was led to his post on the assembly line, a tall vertical lever attached to a press that bonds the soles of sneakers to the uppers.

The lever was set so high that Vicente had to shinny up the press and throw all his 90 pounds backward to yank the stiff steel bar downward. It reminded him of some playground contraption.

For Vicente this would have to pass for recreation from now on. A recent graduate of the sixth grade, he joined a dozen other children working full time in the factory. Once the best orator in his school and a good student, he now learned the wisdom of silence: even opening his mouth in this poorly ventilated plant meant breathing poisonous fumes.

Vicente's journey from the front-row desk of his schoolroom to the factory assembly line was charted by adults: impoverished parents, a heedless employer, hapless regulators, and impotent educators. "I figure work must be good for me, because many older people have helped put me here," says Vicente, shaking his hair out of his big, dark eyes. "And in the factory I get to meet lots of other boys."

Half of Mexico's 85 million people are below the age of 18, and this generation has been robbed of its childhood by a decade of debt crisis. It's illegal in Mexico to hire children under 14, but the Mexico City Assembly recently estimated that anywhere from five million to 10 million children are employed illegally, and often in hazardous jobs. "Economic necessity is stronger than a theoretical prohibition," says Alfredo Farit Rodriguez, Mexico's Attorney General in Defense of Labor, a kind of workers' ombudsman.

Child labor is one of several concerns about standards in the Mexican workplace clouding the prospects for a proposed U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement. It is being seized upon, for example, by U.S. labor unions, which oppose free trade and fear competition from Mexican workers.

Recently, Democratic Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and House Ways and

Means Committee Chairman Dan Rostenkowski of Illinois warned President Bush in a letter of the major hang-up: "the disparity between the two countries in . . . enforcement of environmental standards, health and safety standards and worker rights." Mr. Bush yesterday reiterated his support for the trade pact.

Free-trade advocates argue that investments flowing into Mexico would ameliorate the economic misery that currently pushes Mexican children into the work force. Partisans of free trade also point to the aggressiveness Mexican President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has lately shown in fighting lawbreaking industries: Mexico added 50 inspectors to regulate foreign plants operating along the U.S.-Mexico border and shut down a heavily polluting refinery in Mexico City.

LITTLE FOXES

Young Vicente Guerrero's life exemplifies both the poverty that forces children to seek work and the porous regulatory system that makes it all too easy for them to find jobs. In the shantytown where Vicente lives and throughout the central Mexico state of Guanajuato, it is customary for small and medium-sized factories to employ boy shoe-makers known as zorritas, or little foxes.

"My father says I was lucky to have so many years to be lazy before I went to work," says Vicente. His father, Patricio Guerrero, entered the shoe factories of Guanajuato at the age of seven. Three decades of hard work later, Mr. Guerrero lives in a tumbledown brick shell about the size and shape of a baseball dugout. It is home to 25 people, maybe 26. Mr. Guerrero himself isn't sure how many relatives and family friends are currently lodged with him, his wife and six children. Vicente, to get some privacy in the bedroom he shares with eight other children, occasionally rigs a crude tent from the laundry on the clotheslines crisscrossing the hut.

School was the one place Vicente had no problem setting himself apart from other kids. Classmates, awed by his math skills, called him "the wizard." Nearly as adept in other subjects, Vicente finished first among 105 sixth-graders in a general-knowledge exam.

Vicente's academic career reached its zenith during a speaking contest he won last June on the last day of school. The principal was so moved by the patriotic poem he recited that she called him into her office to repeat it just for her. That night, Vicente told his family the whole story. He spoke of how nervous he had been on the speaker's platform and how proud he was to sit on the principal's big stuffed chair.

After he finished, there was a strained silence. "Well," his father finally said, "it seems that you've learned everything you can in school." Mr. Guerrero then laid his plans for Vicente's next lesson in life. In a few weeks, there would be an opening for Vicente at Deportes Mike, the athletic shoe factory where Mr. Guerrero himself had just been hired. Vicente would earn 100,000 pesos a week, about \$34.

At the time, money was tighter than usual for the Guerreros: Two members of the

household had been laid off, and a cousin in the U.S. had stopped sending money home.

After his father's talk, Vicente stowed his schoolbooks under a junk heap in a corner of the hut. It would be too painful, he thought, to leave them out where he could see them.

Last August Vicente was introduced to the Deportes Mike assembly line. About a dozen of the 50 workers were underage boys, many of whom toiled alongside their fathers. One youth, his cheek bulging with sharp tacks, hammered at some baseball shoes. A tiny 10-year-old was napping in a crate that he should have been filling with shoe molds. A bigger boy was running a stamping machine he had decorated with decals of Mickey Mouse and Tinker Bell. The bandage wrapped around the stamper's hand gave Vicente an uneasy feeling.

Showing Vicente the ropes was the plant superintendent's 13-year-old son, Francisco Guerrero, a cousin of Vicente's who was a toughened veteran, with three years' experience in shoemaking.

When a teacher came by the factory to chide school dropouts, Francisco rebuked her. "I'm earning 180,000 pesos a week," he said. "What do you make?" The teacher, whose weekly salary is 120,000 pesos, could say nothing.

Vicente's favorite part of his new job is running the clanking press, though that usually occupies a small fraction of his eight-hour workday. He spends most of his time on dirtier work: smearing glue onto the soles of shoes with his hands. The can of glue he dips his fingers into is marked "toxic substances . . . prolonged or repeated inhalation causes grave health damage; do not leave in the reach of minors." All the boys ignore the warning.

Impossible to ignore is the sharp, sickening odor of the glue. The only ventilation in the factory is from slits in the wall where bricks were removed and from a window near Vicente that opens only halfway. Just a matter of weeks after he started working, Vicente was home in bed with a cough, burning eyes and nausea.

What provoked Vicente's illness, according to the doctor he saw at the public hospital, was the glue fumes. Ingredients aren't listed on the label, but the glue's manufacturer, Simon S.A. of Mexico City, says it contains toluene, a petroleum extract linked to liver, lung and central nervous system damage. The maximum exposure to toluene permitted under Mexican environmental law is twice the level recommended by recently tightened U.S. standards. And in any event, Deportes Mike's superintendent doesn't recall a government health inspector coming around in the nine years the plant has been open.

When Vicente felt well enough to return to work a few days later, a fan was installed near his machine. "The smell still makes you choke," Vicente says, "but el patron says I'll get used to it."

El patron, the factory owner, is Alfredo Hidalgo. "These kinds of problems will help make a man of him," Mr. Hidalgo says. "It's a tradition here that boys grow up quickly." Upholding tradition has been good for Mr. Hidalgo's business; Vicente and the other

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

zorritas generally are paid less than adult workers.

Mr. Hidalgo doesn't see that as exploitation. "If it were bad for Vicente, he wouldn't have come back after the first day of work," he says. "None of the boys would, and my company wouldn't be able to survive."

"The system makes protecting the zorritas very, very difficult," says Teresa Sanchez, a federal labor official in Guanajuato state. The national labor code gives the federal government jurisdiction over only a limited number of industries that make up just 3 percent of businesses in the state. "The important industries, like shoes," she says. "are regulated by the states, and the states . . ." She completes the sentence by rolling her eyes.

At the state labor ministry, five child labor inspectors oversee 22,000 businesses. The staff has been halved in the decade since Mexico's economic crisis erupted, says Gabriel Eugenio Gallo, a sub-secretary. The five regulators make a monthly total of 100 inspections. At that rate it would take them more than two decades to visit all of the enterprises under state jurisdiction. Because child labor violations weren't even punishable by fines until very recently, state regulators say they have a hard time getting the tradition-bound employers they do visit to take them seriously. "Ultimately, the schools must be responsible for these kids," Mr. Gallo concludes.

Located just four blocks from where Vicente Guerrero labors, the Emperador Cuauhtemoc school employs two social workers to reclaim dropouts. (Children are required by law to stay in school through the sixth grade.) One-third of the students at Cuauhtemoc never finish the Mexican equivalent of junior high. With their huge case-loads, the two social workers certainly have never heard of Vicente Guerrero. "Ultimately, it's the boy's own responsibility to see to it that he gets an education," says Lourdes Romo, one of the counselors.

Vicente is still getting an education, but it's of a different sort than he would be getting in school. On a factory break, the superintendent puts a zorrita in a headlock to act out the brutal murder of a member of a local youth gang. This pantomime is presented to Vicente and a rapt group of boys as a cautionary tale. "Boys who don't work in the factory die this way on the street," the Superintendent warns.

Vicente hasn't missed work again, though he always has a runny nose and red eyes. "One gets accustomed to things," he says. It's lucky for him that he is adaptable. The plant was expanded recently and Vicente's window, once his source of fresh air, now swings open onto a sewing room where several new boys labor.

The zorrita tradition is unlikely to fade any time soon. "We eat better now that Vicente works," says Patricio Guerrero, watching his wife stir a skillet of chicken in sweet mole sauce. "And Vicente has few pesos left over so he can enjoy being a boy."

But Vicente doesn't have the time. Even though he's the captain, he recently missed an important Saturday match of his soccer team. A rush order of soccer shoes had to be filled at Deportes Mike. His friends tell him that "I stink as bad as the patch on a bicycle tire," he says. "But I know that's just the smell of work."

YOUNG SOUTH FLORIDA ARTIST BEATS DYSLEXIA

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, as a senior at the New World School of the Arts, Raymond L. Stein has already received significant acclaim for his paintings. In January, Mr. Stein was given a National Foundation for Advancement in the Arts award and currently has a solo exhibit of his work at the AmeriFirst Bank in downtown Miami. These are noteworthy achievements made more remarkable when considering Mr. Stein's struggle with dyslexia. The Miami Herald recently brought attention to Mr. Stein's achievements in a March 24 article. That article follows:

When Raymond L. Stein was in junior high school, teachers and fellow students told him he would never attend college. At restaurants, he would be the last to order because he couldn't read the menu.

In special education classes because of a learning disability, dyslexia, Stein was frustrated by academics. "At an early age, I could never handle sitting still in class," he said. "The only way I could compete was in art class. I found I could put all my frustrations onto the canvas."

Today the senior at New World School of the Arts has won national art awards, has a 13-picture exhibit in the AmeriFirst Bank Building lobby, 1 SE Third Ave, and plans to continue his education at an art institute.

"When you see his show at the AmeriFirst, you would automatically assume it was done by a professional, not a high school student," said Louise Romeo, Stein's art instructor at New World School. On his own initiative, Stein showed slides of his work to Karen Rombough, who manages the lobby exhibit area, and she invited him to stage the first one-student show there.

His works, which sell from \$250 to \$800, will remain on display in the lobby from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. through Friday.

Stein calls his paintings "recorded memories." Many, such as *Noche con Sofia* (Night with Sofia) and *Baile y Obsesion* (Dance and Obsession), reflect Stein's roots. Born in New Orleans to a Cuban mother and an American father, he moved to Miami when he was 8.

"Ray is not afraid of thinking for himself, and it shows in all his work," said Ed Love, founding dean of New World School.

In January, Stein received a \$1,500 National Foundation for Advancement in the Arts award for visual arts-painting achievement as one of 20 finalists from among 5,560 applicants, said Bill Banks, NFAA executive vice president.

Stein would like to attend the Maryland Institute College of Art, where he spent last summer in advanced art studies on a dean's scholarship. But it will be April before he hears from the admissions offices. In the meantime, he is doing wood sculptures, applying painting techniques.

"Growing up with a disability, I wasn't supposed to amount to much," Stein said. "When I got to New World, Mr. Love instilled in my head that there was nothing wrong with a disability: Raymond is Raymond. I've turned it around to use it to my advantage."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Stein for his courage and wish him continued success with

his artistic gifts. Mr. Stein is an inspiration to others with handicaps and to those of differing abilities to strive for excellence in whatever they do. The New World School of the Arts, a magnet school in Miami to encourage the arts, should also be noted for its special contribution to Mr. Stein's training and that of other talented young artists.

TIRE RECYCLING INCENTIVES ACT STRENGTHENS MARKET FORCES FOR SCRAP TIRE RECYCLING

HON. ESTEBAN EDWARD TORRES

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. TORRES. Mr. Speaker, did you know that you have to drive no further than 3 minutes from the floor of our Nation's beautiful Capitol Building in Washington, DC, to find an illegal tire pile? And the problem of scrap tire disposal is continually getting worse because each year Americans discard over 250 million scrap tires.

Did you know, Mr. Speaker, that if the scrap tires that we generate every year in America, were stacked one on another, they would be equivalent in height to 98,000 Empire State Buildings? And most of these tires are simply thrown away rather than looked upon as a resource.

The fundamental question that must be addressed when dealing with any problem—including the scrap tire issue is: What is the nature of the problem? One cannot solve problems without a fundamental vision of the origin of the problem. In an effort to develop an effective and efficient solution to the scrap tire issue, policymakers and interest groups have been grappling with a key fundamental question: Is the tire problem simply a trash disposal problem, or is it truly a problem of underutilizing a resource?

I believe tires are a resource. Each 20-pound tire contains 7 gallons of petroleum. And yet, 85 percent of America's tires end up in tire piles. Tire piles are not merely unsightly, they are dangerous. Should they catch fire, they will contaminate our air and water. And simply sitting there, piles pose risks of vector-borne disease transmission because tires serve as an ideal breeding ground for mosquitoes and rodents.

An examination of the nature of the problem and a clear grasp of the potential application of the existing tire recycling infrastructure strongly suggest that any effective approach to managing scrap tires necessitates treating scrap tires as a potential resource rather than a garbage problem. And any legislative solution to the scrap tire problem must address the issue of: How do we best utilize scrap tires as a resource?

Tires can be turned into a wide variety of products ranging from rubber-modified asphalt for roads and airport runways to trash cans. Tires can also be safely burned for energy recovery. Unfortunately the economics of tire recycling are generally unfavorable. Our supply of scrap tires vastly exceeds existing demand. With demand low and supply high, it is cheaper to just throw away an old tire than it is to

recycle an old tire. We must stimulate demand for the resources contained in scrap tires.

It is my contention that scrap tires are a potentially important resource—as yet, an underutilized resource, but a resource never the-less. Any solution to the scrap tire problem must approach the issue from this standpoint. Simply making disposal safe and secure but ignoring both the laws of supply and demand and the resource potential of the scrap tires is not an acceptable solution.

As we know, scrap tires are a hazard when improperly stored. Billions of scrap tires piled up all over America pose a potential threat to human health and the environment. Scrap tires consume a disproportionate amount of our dwindling landfill resources. But, if viewed as a resource, these same problem tires when properly recycled add economic value to our society. Tire recycling creates American jobs and saves energy. Tires thrown on to a heap, even if it is a properly maintained heap, are simply wasted.

We have a pivotal opportunity now, since Congress is beginning the process of reauthorizing the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act [RCRA], to affect significant change in how we handle the scrap tire problem.

I, along with Senator TIM WIRTH and the late Senator John Heinz, have crafted the Tire Recycling Incentives Act to create incentives that enlist the power of market forces to work for, rather than against, tire recycling. H.R. 871 charts a new course by creating a system of economic incentives to encourage recycling of scrap tires.

Until now we have viewed disposal as cheap and recycling as expensive. That must, and will, change—particularly as we look at the cost of maintaining our throwaway society. What I call our addiction to disposal will ultimately reduce our ability to compete on the world market. Our addiction will cost American jobs. The recent history of the U.S. steel industry shows how an industry, which resisted the use of scrap steel, soon found itself unable to compete in world markets. Now, American scrap steel, reclaimed by the Japanese, comes back to us as fenders on Hondas and Toyotas. And our scrap cardboard comes back to us as packaging for VCR's and computers.

The scrap tires generated in America are not trash. These tires are not garbage. In spite of what some of our friends in the manufacturing segment of the tire industry would have us believe, these scrap tires are an underutilized resource. This is not merely engaging in semantics. How you view a problem indicates how you will ultimately pursue it. We, as a society, cannot afford to continue to perceive the tire problem as a waste disposal problem.

The Tire Recycling Incentives Act requires the manufacturers and importers of new tires to take some responsibility for the products that they produce. Tire manufacturers would have to guarantee that some fraction of the tires that they produce are recycled. The recycling

rate required under the law would simply be 5 percentage points higher than the recycling rate that existed in the previous year. The tire manufacturers could fulfill their responsibilities by either recycling the tires themselves, or by purchasing recycling credits. The recycling credits would be generated by firms that actually turn the tires into useable products.

After the scrap tire is removed from service and recycled into a new product a recycling credit will be generated. The tire recycler will really create, not one, but two commodities; the product produced from the scrap tire, and the recycling credit. The recycling credit will be a piece of paper or a computer record that verifies that a tire has been recycled.

Each credit will be available for sale to the highest bidder. The recycling credit is a written guarantee that the tire was properly recycled in a licensed facility. The credits are not tax credits but a separate, salable asset which recyclers would produce as a byproduct of their normal activity. The credits will have economic value.

The tire manufacturer or importer will have to demonstrate, with a simple, verifiable report, that they have either recycled the tires themselves—up to the level specified each year—or that they have purchased the tire recycling credits. The credits represent evidence that recycling had occurred. Thus the Tire Recycling Incentives Act will enhance the market for tire recycling.

It is as though a new product is created—a recycling credit—when the recycler does his job. In this way we reward positive environmental behavior rather than solely trying to apprehend violators. It is important to note that in addition to the credit system, my bill contains extensive provisions requiring management standards for existing and new tire piles.

Our Nation has the technology necessary to turn scrap tires into useful products or energy assets. We can remove used tires from the list of environmental hazards. What is lacking is the proper economic incentives. The public is willing to act, what we need now is congressional action to encourage industry to do the right thing.

The Tire Recycling Incentives Act creates a system of incentives—a mix of carrots and sticks—that will make tire recycling work.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, as you know each year the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States and its Ladies Auxiliary conduct the Voice of America Scriptwriting Contest. This year more than 138,000 secondary school students participated in the contest competing for the 14 national scholarships totaling \$62,500.

The 1990-91 winner from Alaska is Mr. James Sean Kennedy. Mr. Kennedy lives in Eagle River, AK and attends Chugiak High School. He has won several awards in drama,

debate and forensics tournaments. He has also twice won first place in the local level American Legion Oratorical Contest.

I would like to take this opportunity to submit James Kennedy's award winning script to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. Thank you for your consideration.

DEMOCRACY—THE VANGUARD OF FREEDOM
(By James S. Kennedy, Alaska winner, 1990/91 VFW Voice of Democracy Scholarship Program)

The term democracy represents government by the people or a rule of the majority. It embodies the inherent rights and responsibilities of those willing to embrace it as a form of lifestyle. A true democracy abolishes all hereditary or arbitrary class distinctions and privileges. It gives equal rights and responsibilities to all; thereby allowing for the many freedoms which Americans value as much as life itself. These freedoms, such as the freedom of speech, the freedom of religion, and the freedom of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the government, are the foundations on which the concept of American democracy has been built.

The freedom of speech, both written and oral, is one of the greatest freedoms which democracy provides. Giving the people the right to criticize as well as support the government is surely a sign of a democratic society. The freedom of speech gives man the right to voice his own opinions without fear of being silenced either by a majority or a ruling minority. It provides an opportunity for all citizens to actively participate in the processes of government. Many people living in a society other than a democracy are taken prisoner each year for speaking out against their governments. These men and women, known as "Prisoners of Conscience," are held for merely criticizing their leaders. The freedom of speech carries with it much responsibility. People must be willing to responsibly defend their actions and opinions as well as allow the opposing views to be voiced and defended. Voltaire once made a very valid point by saying, "I disapprove of what you say, but I will defend to the death your right to say it."

The freedom to practice the religion of one's choice is another right which identifies a society as being a form of democracy. Those who have religious freedoms have difficulty conceiving the value placed on that freedom by those who don't have religious freedoms. Many immigrants have traveled to America in order to practice the religion of their choice. Until recently, the people of the Soviet Union were not allowed the freedom to practice their own religion, however, when the fall of communism began in the U.S.S.R., the Soviet citizens regained the right to express their religious beliefs. The recent decline of communism in the Eastern Bloc is due to the large cry for democracy by the Soviet citizens.

Absolutely necessary for a democratic society is the freedom of the people to peaceably assemble and to petition the government. Assembling, which includes picketing, demonstrating, and other various forms of "sit-ins," is an extremely useful tool in getting a public message across to others. Forbidding citizens to assemble peaceably would be denying the people the chance to express themselves by other than written or oral means. However, one must pay attention to the key word "peaceably". Throughout American history, people have fully utilized their right of assembling. One example of people expressing this freedom was a 1963 march on Washington in which black and

¹The Tire Recycling Incentives Act currently has more than 60 co-sponsors in the House of Representatives. In the Senate, the Tire Recycling Incentives Act (S. 396) was introduced by Senator Timothy Wirth (D-CO) and the late Senator John Heinz (R-PA).

white citizens exercised their rights by urging for integrated schools. Having the freedom to petition the government is also needed in a democratic society. If people are unable to address their complaints to the government, it would give the impression of an imposing and all-powerful government, which is the opposite of the idea of democracy.

The three previously discussed freedoms are all listed in the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States and it has always been up to the courts to decide whether or not these freedoms are being breached. The Founding Fathers of the U.S. were very cautious and thoughtful when it came to placing these rights in the Constitution. Fortunately, they were successful in forming a democratic society for America. The First Amendment, followed by the next nine amendments, is frequently referred to as the "cornerstone" of individual freedom in the United States. It is also clear that these freedoms in the First Amendment are the base of democracy today, giving democracy the lead position in the design of freedom. Thus showing that democracy is indeed the vanguard of freedom.

THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BAYSIDE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, New York's Eighth Congressional District is blessed with a great number of churches and synagogues that have both a rich history and long tradition of caring, giving, and community service.

Such an institution is the Bayside United Methodist Church. Their history is an interesting one, and an important part of our total community history.

Mr. Speaker, a Mr. Robert Cobaugh has written an excellent history of the church, and I don't have the heart to edit out a single word. I present it here in its entirety:

HISTORY OF THE BAYSIDE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

(By Robert Cobaugh)

It is difficult for people today to comprehend what our Bayside was like 100 years ago. Most homes were not on 50 x 100 as they are today, but occupied much larger plots of ground. There were many farms, and quite a few individuals owned very large tracts of property. The earlier the date, the fewer the owners, and the larger the holdings. By 1891, Abraham Bell's holdings were down to 115 acres, H.G. Levitt had a little over 300 acres, G. Brandish had 100 acres, J. Taylor had 263 acres. Names like Roe, Willet, Cain, Harway, Weeks and various Laurences all had property of 100 acres or more in Bayside.

One hundred years ago there were no Churches in Bayside, there was no need for one. The Bell family were Quakers, and attended the Friends Meeting House on Northern Boulevard in Flushing. The Laurence family and many of the old aristocratic families were members of the Church of England (Episcopalian) and went to St. Georges Church on Main Street, Flushing, or Zion Church on Northern Boulevard in Douglaston. There was a Chapel at Fort Totten, and any Methodist in Bayside would

have attended the Methodist Church in Flushing. That Church was built in 1822 on the south side of Lincoln Street, midway between Main and Union Street, which would put it today in the middle of the Flushing municipal parking lot. In 1843, a new and larger Church was built two blocks away, then in 1875, another Church was built on Amity Street, now Roosevelt Avenue, just opposite Gertz department store.

Probably more people of Bayside would have gone to church if there had been one conveniently located. They either took the New York, Flushing and North Side Railroad to the Main Street station, or horse and carriage or wagon to the Methodist Church in Flushing, or did not go to Church at all. Interestingly, there was a period of time when the railroad did not provide any service on the Sabbath.

Early in the year 1889, an evangelist by the name of James McComb came to Bayside and set up a tent for a series of meetings with the express idea of starting a Church in Bayside. The timing was just right, as some prominent residents felt that Bayside should have its own house of worship.

At a meeting in Literary Hall, a group of men, including Fredric Storm, John Dayton, James Young, John Sinclair, James Armstrong, G.A. Hammer, George Dodge and F.V. Shapter and Richard Bell elected a board of trustees, and started work on a constitution for a Church. Shortly thereafter, services were held in Literary Hall, on 215th Street. This hall was built in 1874 by a group called the Bayside Educational Society, who sold 1,000 shares of stock to finance the construction. The hall was used by the Society and shared with other local groups for meetings, social affairs and concerts;

Services were conducted by preachers from adjacent towns, also from Union Theological Seminary. It was called the Union Church, and early in 1890 a full time pastor was hired. He was the Rev. William Manchew, who was an assistant editor of a newspaper, the New York Observer. Two weeks later, a Sunday School was organized. By May of 1890, the question of a building was discussed, and Richard Bell donated a plot, 100 X 100 on the southwest corner of 213th Street and 42nd Avenue, then called Palace Avenue. Ground was broken for the new building in October of that year, 1890.

It was decided that the Church should affiliate with some denomination, and talks were held with St. George's Church in Flushing, but without success. Next, application was made to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and on April 19, 1891, the application was accepted, and the Rev. John C. Gillett was appointed by the Bishop to be the first Methodist pastor.

By the end of January 1892, the foundation and basement was completed. It was decided rather than to just roof this over, the beams necessary for the floor of the Church would be included. The first service was held in the basement on January 31, 1892. This was the first church service held in a church building in Bayside. At that time there were 24 members, 79 pupils and 11 teachers in the Sunday School. The pastor's salary was \$535 a year, and the operating expenses \$100, and \$66 was donated to missions. The second pastor, Rev. W. W. T. Duncan was appointed a year later, and 14 new members joined. The Epworth League was started, and prayer meetings were held Sunday evenings. A year later, the Rev. A. Crossley was appointed. As he was married, his salary was increased to \$800 a year. A parsonage nearby was rented for \$15 a month. The first meeting of the Epworth

League had a turnout of 100 young people. During the hot summer Sunday evenings, a series of sermons entitled "Short Sermons for Sunday Sabbaths" were well attended. Sunday, September 17th, marked the completion of the outside of the church. The first church fair was held in February, 1894. In April, 1895, Rev. R. E. Thompson was appointed. There were financial problems at that time, and the new pastor was opposed to all social money raising schemes. He did allow one bazaar a year however. For the next 10 years records were sparse, with a new minister almost every year, and the church did not seem to make much progress. In 1905, Rev. George Simons was appointed, and under his guidance membership increased in both the church and Sunday school. Four hundred dollars was paid on the mortgage, and improvements including new pews, gas lights, a new piano and new hymn books. By 1906 additional improvements were made, a new organ, and a steam heating system installed. In 1907 Rev. Simons was sent on a foreign assignment, and Rev. Arthur C. Flandreau continued the good progress, and by 1910 electric lights were installed, an electric motor installed for the organ, and new carpeting installed.

On Sunday, January 14, 1991, the church was totally destroyed by fire. During the service a noise which sounded like an explosion was heard, but an examination found nothing amiss. After church was over another sound was heard, and Rev. Flandreau and John Dayton went down into the basement, found a small leak in the boiler and burned out the fire and left. A half hour later, mounted patrolman Edward Phillips was standing in front of Gregorious Pharmacy, when he noticed smoke from a window of the church. Officer Phillips turned in the alarm from Box 84 at the railroad station, but a broken wire prevented the alarm from working. It was soon fixed, and the volunteer company did not lose too much time in getting to the fire, and soon had the hoses going, but found the pressure low, and realized that they needed help. By telephone the Murray Hill Engine Company from Flushing, and the Douglaston Fire Department were asked to help, and they responded, but too late to save the church from total destruction. The Murray Hill Company made the run in 22 minutes, and the horses were pretty well exhausted by their long run. Three other nearby houses were damaged and an acetylene tank exploded in the basement of the church during the fire, but fortunately no one was injured. Mr. Dayton estimated the loss at \$20,000, of which slightly half was covered by insurance. Work on a new church was started almost immediately, and by June 9th the new building was dedicated by Bishop Hamilton. Services were held in Literary Hall during the period of rebuilding. In 1915 Richard Bell again donated a piece of adjoining land for a parsonage. A Boy Scout group was formed just before World War One. Twenty-eight men from the church entered the armed forces and a room was fitted out to entertain servicemen from Fort Totten during the war.

In 1923 a two story and basement addition for the Sunday school was built with a \$10,000 mortgage. In 1929, at an official board meeting on June 12, Mr. George Murray proposed that the trustees consider selling the property and moving to a more desirable location.

Rev. Edward Jacobson appointed in November of 1934, and the next year the name of the church was changed to "Bayside Community Church." (Methodist). Within 4 years

Rev. Jacobson raised enough money to free the church from debt, including a new \$5,000 organ. During July of 1947, the beloved Rev. Jacobson died unexpectedly, having served the church for over 13 years, longer than any other pastor. Rev. Jack Grenfell was appointed, and the movement for a new church started again.

In 1950 the Church was deeded 41 acres of land in East Setauket, Long Island by Ward Melville for use as a campsite for Boy Scout Troop 110. By 1966 the campsite was no longer the unspoiled wilderness it once was, and the property was sold to New York State for part of Stoney Brook University. Another more suitable campsite was purchased in Putnam Valley, New York for the Scouts.

By 1952 the Trustees of the Church purchased the property on Bell Blvd. between 38 and 39th Avenues for \$49,000, and the Pastor, Rev. Fred Wilcock started a campaign to raise funds for the new Church building. The new site was consecrated in October 1952, but it was not until 1956 that plans for the new building were approved and work started. Groundbreaking occurred on January 20, 1957, and the cornerstone was laid in September. The first service in the new sanctuary was held on Christmas Eve 1957. There were no pews installed, but chairs were used instead. In March 1958 the Sanctuary was consecrated, and Rev. Lester Loder became pastor.

The old Church property was sold to the St. Sarkis Armenian Apostolic Church of Long Island in 1960, and they used it until a few years ago when it was destroyed by fire, caused by a lightning bolt that hit the steeple during a severe storm. They have built a new Church in the Manor section of Douglaston. The corner is now occupied by a high rise building.

1967 saw the groundbreaking for the gymnasium and educational building on April 16, while Rev. Reese Griffin was Pastor.

In recent times the character of many communities change with the arrival of people with other cultures and religions. The Bayside United Methodist Church was approached by the Korean Glory Presbyterian Church who wished to share our Church for their congregation and it was granted. Methodist services start at 11:00 a.m. and the Presbyterian services start at 1:00 p.m. and it has worked out well.

The United Methodist Church is a connectional denomination whereby the Bishop is responsible for assigning Pastors to the local Churches. In the past 25 years the following Pastors have faithfully served the Bayside United Methodist Church; Rev. Reese Griffin; Rev. Donald Smith; Rev. James Veatch; Rev. William Hunter; Rev. Jean Teter, and since 1985, Rev. Stephen Shick.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate this opportunity to share the pride of the congregation of the Bayside United Methodist Church with the Congress on the auspicious occasion of their 100th anniversary.

CIVITAN INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATES OVER 70 YEARS OF SERVICE

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, Civitan International is celebrating over 70 years of

serving their communities this week. This organization, which emphasizes good citizenship and community service, was established on April 15, 1920. It has since grown to over 50,000 members in 1,800 chapters in 7 different nations.

Civitan International is made up of clubs that are dedicated to building good citizenship in their own communities. As a result, most of the projects of Civitan clubs are developed by their local membership. Some examples of the kind of work performed by Civitan organizations are the projects supported in the Miami area by the 15 Civitan clubs of the Tropical District.

The Miami area's oldest club—the Miami Springs-Hialeah Civitan Club—is headed by President Howard Baggett. It recently celebrated its 35th anniversary by hosting a party celebrating the 1950's. Its recent community projects included an Easter party to raise funds for the McLamore House for abused children at Jackson Memorial Hospital, feeding the homeless at Miami's Central Baptist Church, and entertaining senior citizens by taking them to the Dade County Youth Fair.

The newest Civitan Club in the Miami area is the Civic Center Civitan Club. Under the leadership of President Edward Pombier, it was chartered last July. Another Civitan Club active in the Miami area is the Hialeah Civitan Club under President Tom Rivera.

Among the many Miami area Civitan members who have also worked to build their community are Dr. Harold Lannom, Mildred Baggett, Helen Glogger, Dr. John Thomas Coursey, Marion Baker, Diana Petitto, Roxanne Singler, Tim Murphy, June Parker, Dr. Paul Benke, John Scheidt, Edward C. Pombier, John Lesley, Freddie Wodson, John Williams, and Lisa Lannom.

I would like to take this opportunity to recognize the members of the Civitan Clubs in South Florida's Tropical Civitan District who are celebrating their organization's 71st anniversary by starting south Florida's newest Civitan Club—the Racal-Milgo Civitan Club in Sunrise, Florida.

UNITED HOMEOWNERS

HON. PAUL E. KANJORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. KANJORSKI. Mr. Speaker, over a century ago one of America's most beloved Presidents, Abraham Lincoln, proclaimed, "The strength of a nation lies in the homes of its people."

President Lincoln's observation is as true today as it was 100 years ago.

It also helps to explain why the goal of home ownership has long been referred to as, "the American Dream."

A little over a half a century ago another great American President, Franklin Roosevelt, noted in his second inaugural address that one-third of our Nation was, "ill-housed, ill-clad and ill-nourished."

President Roosevelt's New Deal, and the housing programs which followed it in the 1940's, 1950's, 1960's and 1970's, made the

solving of this problem a high national priority. In the process they also made America No. 1 in the world in home ownership. For most of this century more American citizens owned their own homes, and owned better homes, than the citizens of any other nation on Earth.

The statistics on home ownership are compelling. In 1940, approximately 44 percent of all American families owned their own homes. This rose to 55 percent a decade later, 62 percent in 1960, 63 percent in 1970, and 66 percent in 1980.

Unfortunately, the decade of the 1980's was not kind to American homeowners. Federal funds for housing were slashed by more than 75 percent and a half a century of progress began to unravel.

The legacy of the Reagan administration has been scandals at HUD, the first decline in the rate of home-ownership since the Depression, and the rise of homelessness. In 1989 only 63.9 percent of American families owned their own homes. As a result of the Reagan administration's lack of concern for housing, America no longer leads the world in home ownership.

Even more alarming is the fact that the proportion of our citizenry which earns enough to qualify for a mortgage on a median priced home is also declining. Fewer families can afford to buy a home today, even though we have more two-income families than ever before.

In 1970 nearly half of all families earned enough to qualify for a mortgage on an average priced home. By 1989 only 27 percent of all families could afford a mortgage on an average home. That is nearly a 50-percent decline in only two short decades.

The housing problems of the middle class are magnified among poor and working poor families. That is why we have so many homeless families, and families living in substandard or overly expensive rentals.

Last year, after 3 years of Herculean labor by the Congress, and with a new HUD Secretary, Congress passed a new, and major, housing authorization bill. While that bill contained many new and innovative initiatives, the struggle of fund these initiatives continues.

I am pleased to report to my colleagues that this year there will be a new voice in budget and policy debates over housing in the Nation's capital.

On Tuesday, April 16, 1991 the United Homeowners Association [UHA] will be formally launched to represent the interests of America's 65 million homeowners.

United Homeowners, a nonprofit, non-partisan organization has announced its intention to speak out for homeowners both here in Washington, and in all 50 of the States. UHA also hopes to act as an information clearing house for homeowners, who are the Nation's largest consumer group. Thus it seeks to help families both acquire and maintain their homes.

In this period of budgetary constraint we as a nation are ever more in need of imaginative and innovative proposals to solve our housing problems and meet the needs of homeowners. I am heartened by the establishment of an organization which seeks to provide new leadership in this area.

As a member of the House Banking Committee, and its Housing Subcommittee, I am greatly encouraged to hear about the formation of a group dedicated to serving the interests of homeowners. I look forward to working with United Homeowners for policies which will help to make the American dream of homeownership a reality for more families.

SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO FRANK DE LISI AND NATIONAL LIBRARY WEEK

HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, it is with greatest pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an exemplary citizen of my Eighth Congressional District, Frank De Lisi. In honor of National Library Week, the Belleville Public Library located in Belleville, NJ, will award Mr. De Lisi with its first annual Distinguished Service Award.

This award will be given yearly to individuals who have dedicated their time and efforts to the library and whose commitment has led to improvements in library service for its users. This well-deserved honor will be bestowed on Mr. De Lisi on April 18, 1991 in the library's trustees room. Dr. Jerry Weiss of Jersey State College will deliver a lecture on censorship in honor of the presentation.

Mr. Speaker, this award ceremony occurs in the midst of our country's week long celebration of the depositories which house our most-valued treasures. Our ideas, our hopes, and imaginations, the very makeup of our culture and indeed the makeup of all the cultures of recorded history are captured for our use and enjoyment in our libraries. National Library Week, which began yesterday, runs from April 14 to 20 and celebrates the importance of America's libraries as more than mere warehouses of big books on dusty shelves, but as vital learning centers located at the heart of the community.

Bringing our libraries to life is such a valuable endeavor and yet it is so often neglected or goes unrecognized when individuals do make the time and expend the effort to achieve this goal. That is why I enthusiastically support and vigorously applaud the efforts of the Belleville Public Library to make full use of their facility and recognize the remarkable efforts and energy of Frank De Lisi.

Frank is being honored for his imagination and time in developing numerous lecture series around literary themes that have enabled the library to receive grant funding not previously available. His work in cooperation with the library's assistant director, Andrea Cohen, has been instrumental in building a reputation for the library as a true humanities center for lifelong learning, where books are not merely available but where books are brought to life with scholarly discussion and innovative programs for young and old alike. This reputation has earned Belleville Public Library the nickname, "The University of Belleville," where education never stops.

Mr. De Lisi has an impressive educational résumé that includes a B.A. degree in English, languages from Rutgers University, where he was on the adjunct faculty from 1956 to 1980 and was editor of a newsletter, *Trader's Guide*, Delphi Commodities, Inc. Frank also obtained a J.D. degree from Fordham University Law School and a master's in English, linguistics from Columbia University. He made great use of this distinguished academic career by passing his knowledge on to others as a teacher of English for 42 years for the Newark Board of Education for which he served as English chair from 1959 to 1978. During that tenure, Frank oversaw the revision of the English curriculum in 1976. He also made several appearances on the stage as a resident actor and director for the Verona Players and appeared off-broadway in "Blood Wedding," for the Actor's Playhouse.

Mr. Speaker, although Frank De Lisi retired from teaching in 1980, he did not retire from life or his commitment to continuing education. He used his unique blend of academic degrees, experience in teaching and personal charisma to breathe life into the written word and make reading an adventure for those who ventured into the Belleville Public Library.

Mr. Speaker, during this week of special celebration for our Nation's libraries, I can think of no better example of a man who has dedicated himself to his community and furthering the quest for knowledge and communication than Frank De Lisi. Knowledge which goes unshared is knowledge wasted. Frank De Lisi has given of himself and turned the light of his learning to the benefit of others. He is truly a citizen we can all look to with pride. I am sure that all our colleagues join with us and Frank's friends and family, especially his three sons, in congratulating him on this well-deserved recognition.

Mr. Speaker, National Library Week is a splendid reminder of the importance of books and the wonders they hold. Frank De Lisi is consummate reminder of what community involvement is truly about. Both, Mr. Speaker, deserve our attention and admiration.

DADE MIDDLE SCHOOLS BRIDGE CULTURAL GAP

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, distrust between cultures is often a matter of ignorance. Two Dade County middle schools are trying to break down the walls of ignorance through an innovative student exchange program. Ruben Dario Middle School has primarily Hispanic students and the Charles Drew Middle School has mostly Black students. These two schools have initiated a cultural exchange with hopes that it will bring the schools together in mutual understanding and acceptance. The Miami Herald recently featured this program in a March 24 article. That article follows:

The kids at Ruben Dario Middle School are mostly Hispanic. Those at Charles Drew Middle are mostly black.

Starting today, a select group from each school will have a chance to bridge some of the cultural chasms that separate the two schools, and the two races.

Thirty-nine students from Dario, at 350 NW 97th Ave., will arrive at Drew shortly after 10 a.m. to begin a series of activities designed so the kids can get to know each other, and, it is hoped, see that they aren't that much different. Today's event is the start of a program that will last until the end of the school year.

"We know there are a lot of negative feelings and tensions," said Gail Senita, an assistant principal at Drew who has been working on the exchange project. "We'd like to see if we can break down some barriers with this program."

"It's stupid to be prejudiced," said Dede Dominguez, 15, an eighth-grader at Dario who will make the pilgrimage to Drew. "The person you may be prejudiced against, because they're black or Hispanic or whatever, may be really nice. We need to bring everyone together."

Dario students will spend most of their school day at Drew, hanging out with their new friends. Students will be paired up by matching halves of postcards that will be passed out. Then they'll play a few games to break the ice. After that, singers, dancers, cheerleaders and the Drew marching band will entertain the gathering.

The students will eat lunch together, then break up into small groups to work on an art project and a rap song. The kids from Dario have some T-shirts, provided by the school's PTA, to use as greeting gifts.

The next event will be at Dario, and a third get-together is being planned as a field trip, away from both schools.

"Sometimes it's hard for kids to recognize how much they have in common," Senita said. "But when they get together and have fun, they find out they like the same music, or the same movies."

The idea for the program originated at Dario in early January and is being organized by teacher Lois Kahn, Principal Elliot Berman said.

"It was something we really wanted to do," he said. "The students need to learn not to look at each other as stereotypes. We had to do something that would get people to understand each other."

Reginald Rahming, 14, the student council president at Drew, said the exchange is a "starting point for our future."

"We can learn about how they are, and they can learn about us," he said. "We're really excited about it because it means a lot. It's also going to be fun."

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to have a program which is a model for understanding and acceptance between cultures in the 18th Congressional District of Florida. I commend the dedication of Gail Senita, an assistant principal at Drew and Lois Kahn, a teacher at Dario for making this program an exciting reality. Also, the principals of each school, Ms. Patricia Grimsley at Drew and Mr. Elliot Berman at Dario should be noted for their leadership.

PROGRESS REPORT FROM THE
ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my colleagues a progress report on the work we are doing in the Committee on Armed Services to provide for the national defense.

You will recall that more than 2 years ago we sensed business as usual would no longer suffice for this task. We sensed that a more systematic, sustained effort was needed to understand the changes going on around us and what they mean for our security. Then, our focus was on the Soviet Union. Our intensified examination came not a moment too soon.

In the tumultuous months since then, the cold war has ended, the Berlin wall has come down, the Warsaw Pact has dissolved and the very shape of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has been placed in doubt. We followed these historic events in a number of hearings, visits to the Soviet Union and reports. The impact of these changes on the way we go about the business of defense has been enormous and fundamental, and we are still sorting it out. Throughout, our emphasis has been on the practical, on a defense that works.

In December, the Committee on Armed Services held hearings that examined in concrete detail what we faced in dealing with Saddam Hussein. These hearings concentrated on the three means for ending the crisis in the gulf: diplomacy, economic sanctions, and war. I concluded that it was very unlikely that the anti-Saddam coalition would hold together for the length of time it would take for sanctions to drive Saddam from Kuwait, if they ever could. I also concluded that the use of force was justified if other means failed.

This practical approach to understanding the issues continues as we consider the war's aftermath. This war tells us that the world remains a dangerous place, and that we do, indeed, need a defense that really works. Our task will be to find the practical, concrete ways to produce that defense. As with the changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, the Committee on Armed Services has begun an attempt to answer that question in a systematic way.

That effort began while the war was going on as we sought information about its conduct. At the war's conclusion, Mr. Dickinson, the committee's ranking Republican, and I went to the Kuwait Theater of Operations for a firsthand look. I returned to the region early this month for a tour of neighboring capitals. And this moment, we began a series of hearings to examine critical areas of the Iraq war experience for the lessons they hold.

Tomorrow, we will examine the performance of the Patriot missile and ask what that means for SDI and theater defenses.

Next Monday, we will look at the role high technology played in the battle and the direction we should explore in the future.

On Thursday, April 24, we will hear from Lt. Gen. Tom Kelly on Goldwater-Nichols.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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On Friday, April 26, we will give our efforts a reality check. The hearing that day will ask what elements of Desert Storm are not to be duplicated elsewhere and we'll temper our judgments about lessons learned accordingly.

On April 30, we will look at the longstanding debates of the military reform movement over high technology versus high numbers, and over tactics.

On May 1, we will examine the sustainability of the All Volunteer Force.

On May 2, we will examine issues related to the total force and its mix of active and Reserve forces.

Interspersed among these sessions will be hearings looking at issues in more traditional ways.

In addition, Mr. Speaker, I plan a number of speeches in hopes of adding to the public and congressional debates on the kind of defense we need for the nineties and beyond. In the coming weeks, those speeches will consider the implications of the Iraq war for strategic defenses, the All Volunteer Force, high technology weapons, the B-2 Stealth bomber, the use of Reserve Forces and the legacy of the military reform movement.

In the meantime, we have made some preliminary judgments about those lessons of Desert Storm that are guiding our examination. We know some things worked and some did not.

We know we had winning technologies. And we know we developed the tactics to use those technologies. We know we had the quality forces these weapons and tactics required. We know we had—thanks in large part to Goldwater-Nichols—a command structure that was capable of conducting this complex battle, and we know we had the workhorse capabilities of supply and maintenance to support such a battle.

But we know, too, that the size of our forces is coming down. And we know that our defense budgets are coming down.

The task we must undertake together, Mr. Speaker, is to absorb the lessons of the Iraq war, and use them to help build a defense that works for the post-cold-war world.

THE MARYLAND COMMISSION FOR
WOMEN GIVEN BY THE HONOR-
ABLE BEVERLY B. BYRON

HON. BEVERLY B. BYRON

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mrs. BYRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay special tribute to the Maryland Commission for Women, which is currently celebrating its 25th anniversary. I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the House of Representatives the commission's outstanding achievements in promoting the cause of women.

I commend the Maryland Commission for Women [MCW] for the excellent job it has done of representing the women of Maryland. MCW has spent the last 25 years identifying problems, defining issues, and recommending policies and procedures to help women participate more actively in society.

Through use of publications, conferences, speaking engagements, and information and referral, the commission has educated women which in turn, has empowered women to advocate for themselves. By providing information to women, making recommendations of women for appointment to State boards and commission, establishing women's services programs and independent women's networks and coalitions, the group has been able to help the women of Maryland reach their goals.

It all began on July 22, 1965, when Gov. J. Millard Tawes, in an effort to address the needs of Maryland women, created the first Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. The commission acted primarily as a research committee to review the progress of the women in the State. Many of the recommendations made by this commission have been enacted into State law.

Under Gov. Spiro T. Agnew, the Maryland commission grew to represent a larger, more diverse part of society. The MCW turned its attentions on employment, equal opportunity and, human relations. This commission was responsible for convening the first statewide conference for women, which addressed the economic, social, educational, legal, and political status of women.

In 1971, the Maryland Commission on the Status of Women became an independent agency under the secretary of the Department of Employment and Social Services. During this time, a legislative committee was organized to track legislation on the State and Federal level effecting women. This included work on ratification of the Federal equal rights amendment, as well as the addition of an amendment to the Constitution of Maryland guaranteeing "equality of rights" of the sexes. We must also recognize the Maryland Commission for Women for providing many much needed services for women, such as, Displaced Homemaker Programs, Battered Spouse Programs, rape crisis centers, and homeless women's shelters.

In the 1976 Maryland General Assembly session, the agency officially changed its name to the Maryland Commission for Women. The Maryland Commission for Women, in conjunction with the women legislators of the Maryland General Assembly, established a Maryland Women's Hall of Fame in July of 1985, which continues to recognize prominent women in the Maryland community.

As the commission celebrates its 25th anniversary, it continues in its role as an advocate, while also educating and serving the citizens of the State. MCW has been responsible for distributing approximately 60,000 publications and addressing close to 4,000 women and men during more than 120 public speaking requests each year to help enlighten the community about the rights and responsibilities of women. The commission's staff and commissioners must be commended for the assistance they give to many women regarding problems with obtaining credit, legal rights in marriage and divorce, sexual harassment, employment, and other types of discrimination.

Although the commission's role, structure, and mandate have evolved over the years, as well as the issues with which it has concerned

itself, the agency continues to serve as an active and strong advocate for equality of opportunity for the citizens of Maryland. The Maryland Commission for Women has proven itself to be loyal and dedicated to the women of Maryland, and therefore worthy of congressional acclaim. Happy 25th anniversary to the Maryland Commission for Women.

GIRL SCOUTS HONORED

HON. C. THOMAS McMILLEN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. McMILLEN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor three very brave young girls in my district. Girl Scouts of America will be honoring Ms. Lindsay Saxon, 6 years old, with a Bronze Cross. The bronze cross is the highest honor awarded by the Girl Scouts. Her sister Danielle, and their friend Jamie Jones will also be honored for their role in helping to arrest a dangerous criminal.

Last fall, Lindsay Saxon was abducted by a man and pulled into his car. At the first opportunity, Lindsay told the man that she had to go to the bathroom. Lindsay went to the nearest house where she told the residents how she had been abducted. In the meantime, Jamie and Danielle, who had attempted to open the car door and get her sister out before the car sped off, went to the nearest house where the police were notified. Jamie and Danielle recalled enough details to positively identify the man and his car. Police arrested the abductor of Lindsay Saxon shortly thereafter. Thanks to the braveness of Lindsay Saxon, Danielle Saxon, and Jamie Jones the perpetrator was apprehended and no one was hurt.

My thanks and congratulations to these three young ladies who I am proud to represent. Our streets are safer thanks to them.

THE BIRTHDAY OF THE SIKH NATION, FREEDOM FOR KHALISTAN

HON. DAN BURTON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. BURTON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize April 13 as the birthday of the Sikh nation and religion. It was on this day, 292 years ago in 1699 that Guru Gobind Singh baptized the people of the Sikh faith forming the consecrated body of the Khalsa Panth.

The Sikh religion is founded on the principles of individual human rights and civil liberties regardless of race, creed, or sex. By the order of Guru Gobind Singh, all Sikhs are obligated to fight oppression wherever it exists and a look at recent events in the Sikh homeland demonstrates that the Sikh nation has remained true to its creed.

Since 1984 over 95,000 Sikhs have been killed by Indian Government police, paramilitary forces, and death squads. As I speak, over 15,000 Sikhs languish in Indian prisons without charge or trial where they are sub-

jected to the most abhorrent forms of torture including electric shocks applied to the genitals. Everyday in the Sikh homeland between 20 to 30 Sikhs die in extrajudicial killings and faked encounters.

Since early January, the Indian Government has deployed in the Sikh homeland a military force over 500,000 strong. Currently, the Sikh nation reels under undeclared martial law. Presidential rule has been established nine times since 1947, and has been continuously intact for the past 4 years. And to top this all off, last month a brigadier of the Indian Army threatened to execute the sarpaches—mayors—of six Sikh villages, kill all the youth in their respective villages, confine their women to army camps, and breed a new race.

Mr. Speaker, these are not the isolated comments of an insignificant member of the Indian Army. This was a direct threat from a high ranking commanding officer to six political representatives of the Sikh nation. And this is a threat that comes from a so-called democratic government, but a government nevertheless, which currently exercises central rule in five States; a government which has killed hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of its own citizens; and a government which for some suspicious reason has refused to allow Amnesty International to conduct investigations within its borders for the past 13 years.

The response of the U.S. Congress to this sadistic, twisted plot for the genocide of the Sikh nation can only be one of outrage, abhorrence, and outright condemnation. And for the members of the Sikh nation, they refuse to sit idly by while the Indian Government destroys its land, rapes its women, and tortures and kills its youth and its leaders. In the face of such oppression the Sikh nation formally declared independence on October 7, 1987 forming the separate state of Khalistan. Today the Sikh nation struggles for its freedom against the forces of oppression with a determination worthy of our praise and our support.

It is for this reason that I introduced the Human Rights in India Act, H.R. 953 which would cut off developmental aid to India until its government allows internationally recognized human rights groups within its borders to investigate the violation of human rights.

Such legislation is crucial to the survival of the Sikh nation and to all of India's minorities which suffer the heavy hand of Indian Government oppression. And it is right that the U.S. Congress should pass such legislation. To require repressive governments to respect political and human rights is the least this great Nation of ours can do. It asks very little of the Congress and the administration to withhold certain foreign aid to the Indian Government until it clearly receives the message that the tactics of brutality are unacceptable to the civilized nations of the world. I ask my colleagues to support the Human Rights in India Act and introduce similar legislation in support of Sikh freedom and human rights. We must live true to our principles and create a world where freedom is the rule not the exception.

A TRIBUTE TO GREATER MIAMI JEWISH FEDERATION'S ISRAEL 43

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, on April 14, thousands of south Floridians gathered at South Pointe Park on Miami Beach to participate in Israel 43, a celebration commemorating Israel's 43d anniversary. According to the Israel Activities and Aliyah Department of the Greater Miami Jewish Federation, this festival was designed to enhance the knowledge and understanding of the land, history, art, music and culture of the people of Israel. The theme chosen for this year's event was "U.S. and Israel—United We Stand."

Israel 43 was organized by the Greater Miami Jewish Federation in cooperation with the city of Miami Beach, the Rabbinical Association of Greater Miami, the Miami Jewish Tribune, the Miami Herald, and the Miami Dade Community College Wolfson Campus.

Dade County Jewish day schools participated in a parade displaying hand-painted banners created by each school. The schools include: Samuel Hillel Community Day School, Arthur and Anna Goldstein Hebrew Academy, Rabbi Alexander S. Gross Hebrew Academy, Lehrman Day School, Sinai Academy, Bet Shira Solomon Schechter Day School, Beth Am Day School, Beth Torah/Adath Yeshurun Religious School, Samu-El Or Olam and Beth David Congregation.

In addition to the parade of banners, there was an Israeli art exhibit, a petting zoo, face painting, camel rides, children's arts and crafts, and a Hebrew essay contest. Musical groups and Israeli folk dancing highlighted the day, featuring Israel's most popular rock singing group "Lahakat Hakol Over Habibi." Also included were South Florida's largest folk dance circle, Hebraica dancers, Cantors 4, the Michael-Ann Russell entertainment group "That's Entertainment," a new rock group, and Israeli Rap, original rap songs written and performed by members of the various youth groups.

Because of the events in the Middle East, this year's celebration was extraordinary, and was acknowledged by all as an important day. I commend David Smith, Samuel Dubbin, Douglas Miller, David Abramowitz, Nechama Lieber, Howard Schlarin, Myron Brodie for the outstanding job they did in developing Israel 43.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST SPACE SHUTTLE LAUNCH

HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, last Friday marked the achievement of an important landmark in the Space Shuttle Program—10 years of operations. It was 10 years ago that the first space shuttle rocketed itself into orbit.

In the past decade, 4 orbiters carrying a total of 204 astronauts have made 39 trips into

space. In this period of time, the space shuttle has demonstrated its capabilities to launch satellites, repair orbiting spacecraft, recover satellites for return to Earth, and serve as a science or research platform in orbit.

The space shuttle has brought us many significant firsts—but I believe the most basic and important of these is that the space shuttle was the first, and is still the only, manned reusable spacecraft in the history of the world. In my view, this will be recorded as a pivotal step in the history of space travel.

Prior to the space shuttle, all space vehicles had a one-way travel life. One can hardly imagine the idea of disposing of a bus or an airplane or a ship after only one trip, but until the space shuttle, all vehicles for placing things in space were expendable.

I must admit that the space shuttle has not been as cheap or easy to use as we had hoped. But few true firsts ever are. Perhaps in future decades, historians will look back and view the current space shuttle as the equivalent of the DC-1. Likewise, the X-30—National AeroSpace Plane—may be viewed as the equivalent of the DC-2. The ultimate achievement will be the development of the DC-3 of space transportation that these spaceflight initiatives will eventually lead to.

I want to offer my congratulations to the many thousands of men and women in government, industry, and academia who have made the space shuttle a reality. Their dedication and hard work have given us a program of which we can be proud.

It is my expectation that 10 years from today, when we will be celebrating the 20th anniversary of the shuttle's first flight, space shuttle orbiters will still be actively involved in providing regular access to space. In fact, I wouldn't be totally surprised if it turns out that orbiters are still flying when the 30th anniversary rolls around in 2011.

DUTY SUSPENSION FOR CERTAIN DIGITAL PROCESSING UNITS

HON. BILL ARCHER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. ARCHER. Mr. Speaker, on March 20, 1991, I introduced H.R. 1499, a bill to extend a 2-year suspension on digital processing units—motherboards—which expired on December 31, 1990. The original suspension, under the same subheading of the HTS, was enacted in consultation with the administration to resolve a dispute regarding the classification of motherboards and to ensure duty-free treatment for motherboards consistent with the United States-Japan-Canada agreements on computer parts. The proposed extension does not exempt motherboards from the sanctions duties provided for by subheadings 9903.41.20 and 9903.41.25.

At the same time, in subsection 1215 of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988, specific negotiating authority was included for the purpose of reducing the tariff on this item permanently through an international agreement. The negotiating authority expired on October 1989 before the administration had

an opportunity to use it. Negotiations are now taking place in the context of the Uruguay round that are expected to reduce the tariff on this item. A further extension of the duty suspension is necessary to bridge the gap between the end of the recently terminated suspension and the time when the Uruguay round tariff reductions are expected to take place.

The enactment of this provision would be consistent with the agreement reached between the United States, Japan and Canada to reduce tariffs on certain parts of automatic data processing machines and with the ongoing negotiations in the Uruguay round. This temporary provision will not compromise those negotiations since it will not affect the permanent, GATT-bound, U.S. tariff rate.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation as a small but important step we can take to maintain the international competitiveness of our computer industry.

ON THE RETIREMENT OF PETER J. MCCLOSKEY

HON. GUS YATRON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. YATRON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a good friend and esteemed civil servant from Pottsville, PA, Peter J. McCloskey. Pete McCloskey recently retired from the U.S. Postal Service after serving almost 25 years as postmaster of Pottsville, and I know that my colleagues here in the House join me in wishing him a retirement blessed with good fortune, good health, and very good golf.

Prior to his appointment as postmaster in 1968, Pete was actively involved in Schuylkill County politics. The success of the Schuylkill County Democratic Party over the past 40 years was constructed mostly out of Pete's untiring, devoted efforts. Like the proverbial phoenix rising from the ashes, Pete brought the Democratic Party new members, new vigor, and a renewed desire and ability to serve all of the people in Schuylkill County.

Pete's passion for helping knew no party lines. If you needed help, it did not matter to Pete if you were a Democrat or Republican. What motivated Pete then—and I am sure it does now—was a simple, yet strongly held, belief that helping people face life's challenges and assisting them through difficult times was his calling. With Pete's retirement, Schuylkill County is losing a compassionate, caring public servant.

Much of Pete's life over the last quarter century was devoted to making the Postal Service more efficient. As postmaster, he supervised hundreds of employees, and his leadership inspired some 30 of his employees to become postmasters in their own right.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor for me to know Pete McCloskey, and I am proud that he has been my friend over the years. More importantly, Pete McCloskey has been a true friend of the people of Schuylkill County and they are fortunate that they can claim him as one of their own. I wish him well in his retirement and thank him for many, many years of outstanding public service.

CHARLIE BALANCIA AND IL CLUB ITALIANO: A TRIBUTE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, in the early days of this century, America began to receive a large number of immigrants from Italy. They came here because they had a dream of a better life, a desire to build a prosperous future for their families, and a love of freedom that would see them through the hard times ahead. In the years since that first wave of Italian immigration, America's Italian community has bloomed and prospered. Our country has been enriched and strengthened by the contributions of Italian-Americans, who have brought their dream to fruition. I am very proud to represent the important Italian-American community of Westchester County.

On Friday night the Italian Club of Westchester Community College held its annual dinner dance to honor distinguished community leaders. I would like to salute all of this year's honorees, Anne Crisci-Santana, the founder, former president, and chairman of Siamo; WCC mathematics Prof. Vincent Zappi; Carmelina Fedele, a former vice president of Il Club Italiano of WCC, and Harold Drimmer, the chairman of WCC's board of trustees. Each of them has made important contributions to the Westchester community. I wish them all well, and offer them my congratulations on this special occasion.

I would like to pay a particular tribute to the event's other honoree, my long-time friend Charlie Balancia, the mayor and supervisor of my home town of Harrison, who has enriched our community through a lifetime of good work. He served this country honorably as an engineering officer on the USS *Yorktown* in the Far East during the late 1950's, and helps people in need every day in his capacity as associate director of Montefiore Medical Center.

Aside from Rosemarie and their four children, the main beneficiaries of his unceasing efforts have been those of us who are fortunate enough to be his Harrison neighbors. He's been our police and fire commissioner, a little league coach, active in the Harrison Boy Scout program, and has served for 10 years on the town and village councils. He is now serving his first term as mayor, and his stewardship of the local government has been absolutely first-rate. I'm very proud indeed to call him a friend, and wish him many more honors such as the one he received last week.

The task of selecting only these few to be honored by Il Club Italiano was certainly a difficult one. Westchester's Italian-American community is full of talented, successful, and noteworthy individuals. They have chosen wisely, and I join them in honoring Charlie Balancia, Anne Crisci-Santana, Vincent Zappi, Carmelina Fedele, and Harold Drimmer Auguri.

CONSTITUTIONAL SCHOLARS

HON. GEORGE J. HOCHBRUECKNER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 15, 1991

Mr. HOCHBRUECKNER. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to announce that Smithtown High School East located in my congressional district is the New York State winner of the "We the People National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

The National Bicentennial Competition is an outstanding program that has been developed by the Center for Civic Education and cosponsored by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. In both the instructional and competitive segments of the program, students work together to learn how the Constitution developed and how the basic principles of constitutional democracy have evolved.

I would especially like to commend Robert Feeney, a teacher from William Floyd High School, who is responsible for supervising and implementing the National Bicentennial Competition in my congressional district and who has led a team from my district to the State title for the second year in a row. Also deserving of recognition is the State coordinator Michael Fischer, who is responsible for the administration of the program at the State level.

The members of this year's winning team from Smithtown High School East are Lorraine Adams, Heather Anderson, Andrea Bertone, Victor Chiu, Rocco DeBonis, Leza DiBella, Kelly Diffily, Daniel Edelbaum, Jonathan Fields, Sean Flynn, Robert Gabriele, Paul Gadue, Kevin Gleason, Melinda Hough, Tamarra Matthews, Nicole McGraine, James Nyberg, Jeffrey Pettit, Jocelyn Pletz, David Podwell, Hiraku Shimoda, Kimberly Smith, and Stephen Smith. They were ably prepared and directed by their teacher Alan McKeeman.

This winning class from Smithtown High School East will now go on to the national finals to be held in Washington, DC, from April 27 to April 29. Competing teams will be judged on the basis of their understanding of the Constitution and their ability to apply constitutional principles to historical and contemporary issues.

I look forward to personally greeting the young scholars when they arrive in Washington for the national finals of the Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. I wish them continued success in the competition and am proud to call them Long Islanders.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and

any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, April 16, 1991, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 17

9:00 a.m.

Government Affairs

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations

To hold hearings on insuring corporate compliance of tax issues.

SD-342

Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to markup S. 2, to promote the achievement of national education goals, to establish a National Council on Educational Goals and an Academic Report Card to measure the progress of the goals, and to promote literacy in the U.S., S. 5, to grant family and temporary medical leave to permanent employees under certain circumstances, and to consider pending nominations.

SD-430

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the AMVETS, the American Ex-Prisoners of War, the Jewish War Veterans, and the Veterans of World War I.

345 Cannon Building

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.

SD-192

Armed Services

Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on manpower programs.

SR-232-A

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Rules and Administration

To resume hearings on S. 250, to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections.

SR-301

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Management and Budget, and the Executive Office of the President.

SD-116

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Housing and Urban Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Urban Mass Transit Authority, and to establish flexibility and fairness between highway and transit funding and to provide long term project financing.

SD-538

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the U.S. Coast Guard.

SR-253

Finance

To hold hearings to review the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, focusing on participation by the U.S. and other countries.

SD-215

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine the current status and prospects of the proposed START Treaty.

SD-419

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Court of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Veterans' Affairs.

SD-138

2:00 p.m.

Armed Services

Readiness, Sustainability and Support Subcommittee

To resume open and closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on logistics programs.

SR-222

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances, Environmental Oversight, Research and Development Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 391, to revise the Toxic Substances Control Act to reduce the levels of lead in the environment.

SD-406

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Raymond G. H. Seitz, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

SD-419

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the status of tribal jurisdictional authority in Indian country.

SH-216

Select on Intelligence

To hold closed hearings on intelligence matters.

SH-219

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

European Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on international law and the prospects for settlement for Cyprus.

SD-419

APRIL 18

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992

and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Department of Energy national security programs. SR-222

9:15 a.m.
Finance
To continue hearings to review the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, focusing on participation by the U.S. and other countries. SD-215

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on implications of the Persian Gulf war and other international developments. SH-216

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies. SD-192

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Environment and Public Works
Nuclear Regulation Subcommittee
To hold hearings to review the management of the civilian radioactive waste program of the Department of Energy. SD-406

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine the quality of health care provided at Veterans Administration hospitals. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the United States Information Agency and the Board for International Broadcasting. S-146, Capitol

Foreign Relations
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-419

Judiciary
To hold hearings to examine proposed legislative proposals to strengthen crime control, focusing on views of the Administration. SD-226

1:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Highway Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
Strategic Forces and Nuclear Deterrence Subcommittee
To hold closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on recent developments in Soviet strategic forces. S-407, Capitol

Foreign Relations
Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on western hemisphere programs. SD-419

APRIL 19

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on overview of NASA's budget for fiscal year 1992. SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture, focusing on the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the Food and Drug Administration, the Farm Credit Administration, and the Farm Credit System Assistance Board. SD-138

Appropriations
Legislative Branch Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office, and the Office of Technology Assessment. SD-116

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
To hold hearings on modernization of the banking industry, focusing on the feasibility of risk-based deposit insurance premiums. SD-538

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Protection Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 39, to designate the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness. SD-406

Foreign Relations
Terrorism, Narcotics and International Operations Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for foreign assistance, focusing on the U.S. Information Agency and the Voice of America. SD-419

Labor and Human Resources
Aging Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the role of menopause and gender differences in aging on the development of disease in mid-life and older women. SD-430

APRIL 23

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed veterans health care legislation, including parts A, C, and D of Title II of S. 127, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities. SR-418

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings to examine the science education programs of various Federal agencies. SD-138

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-1902

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Governmental Affairs
Oversight Government Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on wasteful ordering practices in the Department of Defense supply system. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. S-128 Capitol

Appropriations
Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice. S-146, Capitol

Judiciary
To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control. SD-226

2:00 p.m.
Armed Services
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, and to review the fiscal years 1992-1997 future year defense plan. SR-222

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on security in the post-cold war era. SD-138

APRIL 24

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy, and the National Science Foundation. SD-124

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-192

Armed Services
Manpower and Personnel Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds, for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on reserve and national guard programs. SR-232-A

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee
To hold hearings on NASA space science programs, focusing on "Mission to Planet Earth," an environmental monitoring program designed to formulate data on Earth's environmental systems through the use of spacecraft. SR-253

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business. SD-366

Rules and Administration
Business meeting, to mark up S. 250, to establish national voter registration procedures for Federal elections. SR-301

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for energy conservation programs of the Department of Energy. SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on the nominations of Jack Warren Lentfer, of Alaska, and John E. Reynolds III, of Florida, each to be a Member of the Marine Mammal Commission. SR-253

2:30 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings in conjunction with the National Ocean Policy Study to examine Arctic Oceans research. SR-253

Select on Indian Affairs
To hold oversight hearings on new school construction, repair, and improvement on Bureau of Indian Affairs' school facilities. SR-485

APRIL 25

9:00 a.m.
Armed Services
Defense Industry and Technology Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1992 and 1993 for the Department of Defense, focusing on the National Critical Technologies report. SR-232-A

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-192

Governmental Affairs
To hold hearings to examine Federal energy management. SD-342

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Bureau of Mines and the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior. S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, and the Research and Special Programs Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy, and the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, Department of the Treasury. SD-116

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies. SD-192

APRIL 26

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Agriculture and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Department of Agriculture. SD-138

MAY 7

10:00 a.m.
Judiciary
To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control, focusing on habeas corpus reform. SD-226

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for foreign assistance, focusing on AID management issues and reform efforts. SD-192

MAY 8

9:30 a.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Space Council, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 484, to establish conditions for the sale and delivery of water from the Central Valley Project, California. SD-366

MAY 9

9:00 a.m.
Veterans' Affairs
To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for veterans' education and reemployment rights. SR-418

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To resume hearings to examine insurance company insolvency. SR-253

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation. SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 395, to establish the Department of Energy's Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) in the State of Washington as a research and development center to be known as the Research Reactor User Complex. SD-366

MAY 13

10:00 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 570, to implement a national energy strategy, focusing on subtitle B of title V, provisions relating to nuclear waste management. SD-366

MAY 14

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for fossil energy and clean coal technology programs. S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on U.S. trade. SD-138

MAY 15

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Interior Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Smithsonian Institution and the National Gallery of Art. SD-116

Judiciary
To resume hearings on legislative proposals to strengthen crime control, focusing on the views of officials in the law enforcement field. SD-226

1:30 p.m.
Appropriations
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Commission on National Service, and the Points of Light Foundation. SD-138

2:00 p.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Surface Transportation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on pipeline safety. SR-253

MAY 16

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 775, to increase the rates of compensation for veterans with service-connected disabilities and the rates of dependency and indemnity compensation for survivors of certain disabled veterans, H.R. 153, to repeal certain provisions of the Veterans' Judicial Review Act relating to veterans' benefits, and sections 111 through 113 of S. 127, relating to radiation compensation.

SR-418

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Minerals Management Service, Department of the Interior, and the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services.

SD-116

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

MAY 17

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Departments of Veterans' Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and independent agencies.

SD-138

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on enforcement of antidumping and countervailing duties.

SD-342

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of Energy.

S-128, Capitol

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on international AIDS crisis.

SD-138

3:45 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance, focusing on the Peace Corps expansion and change.

SD-138

MAY 23

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the General Accounting Office.

SD-138

JUNE 4

2:30 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for foreign assistance.

SD-138

JUNE 5

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for activities of the Secretary of the Interior, and Members of Congress.

S-128, Capitol

JUNE 6

9:00 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up pending legislation.

SR-418

JUNE 18

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Surface Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for rail safety programs.

SR-253

CANCELLATIONS

APRIL 18

2:00 p.m.

Judiciary

Patents, Copyrights and Trademarks Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review issues relating to the U.S.-Mexico free trade agreement.

SD-226

MAY 7

1:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Office of Inspector General, Department of Transportation.

SD-138

POSTPONEMENTS

APRIL 17

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1992 for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.

S-128, Capitol

APRIL 23

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review the enforcement and administration of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

SD-342